

AP European History

Entrance task: Talk to your table mates about ways in which the arts today reflect the time in which we live.

Today: Renaissance Art & the Artist

Homework: Ch. 12-5

Italian Renaissance Art



The Italian Renaissance

The Renaissance began in Italy for two main reasons:

1. Its location in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea made it the main point of commerce between Europe and the Middle East following the Crusades
2. The presence of a number of wealthy families rich from banking and trade created a class of people with the time, money, and interest to patronize the arts.



Giotto di Bondone

*Madonna and
Child*

c. 1320

Early paintings
such as this
lacked the
perspective and
realism that would
become more
prevalent in the
Renaissance.

Renaissance Art



Stigmatization of St. Francis
c. 1300

The beginning of perspective is evident in this early work.

Donatello

1386-1466

- Italian sculptor born in Florence
- One of the first sculptors since classical times to produce works depicting human forms in a individualistic, confident manner

Renaissance Art

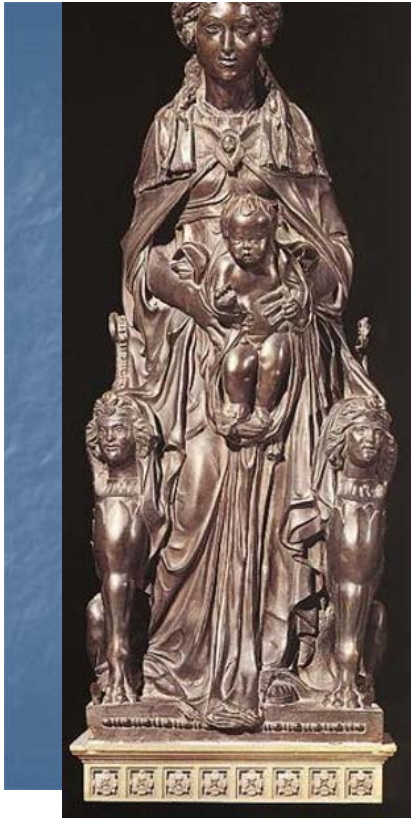


David
1409



David
1430

Renaissance Art



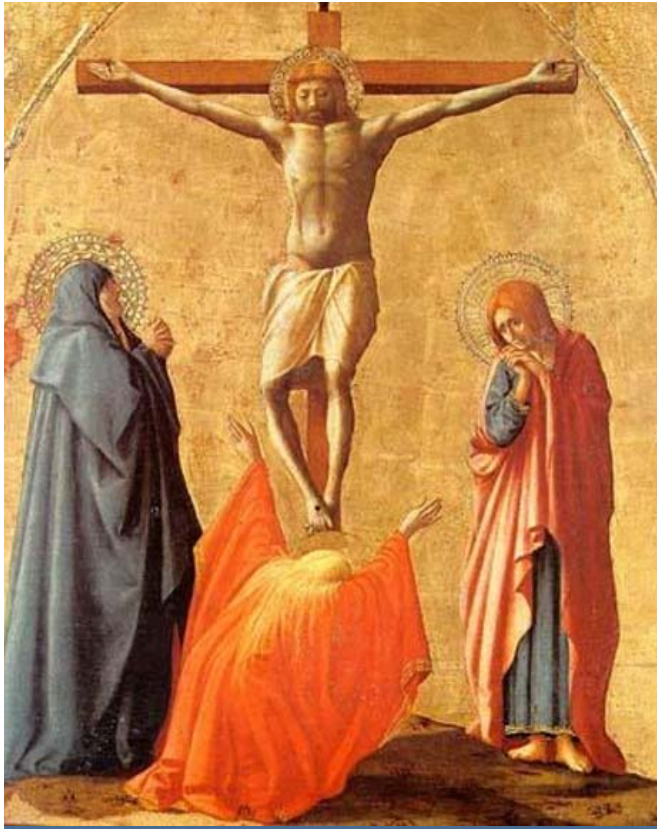
Madonna with Child
1448

Masaccio

1401-1427

- influenced by painter Giotto di Bondone and sculptors Brunelleschi and Donatello
- developed method of applying depth and three-dimensionality that pioneered a new sense of realism to painting

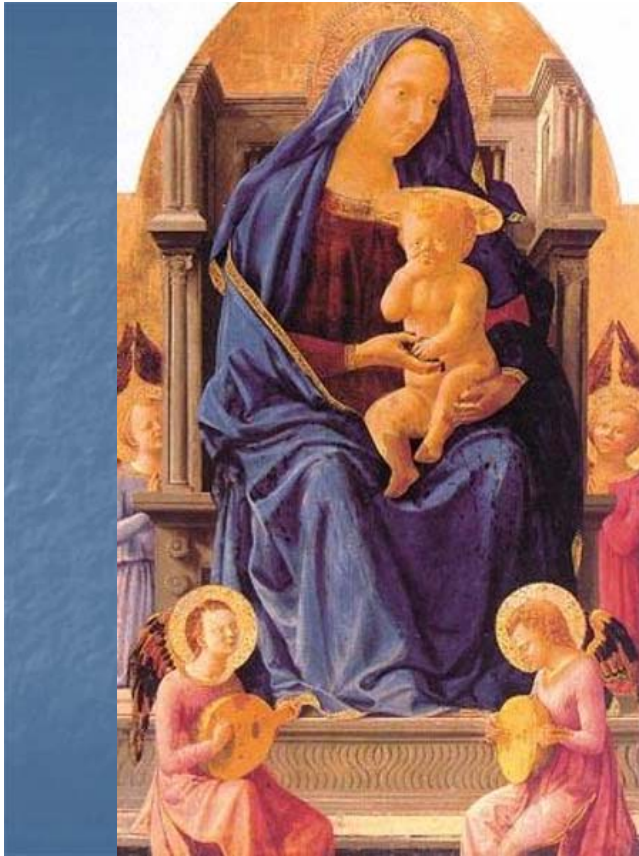
Renaissance Art



The Crucifixion
1426

*Profile of a
Young Man*
1425





*Madonna with Child
and Angels*

1426

Sandro Botticelli

1445-1510

Florence

- Italian Renaissance artist
- Worked for wealthy Italian families, including the Medici banking family
- Most famous portrait – Guilano de Medici
- Also painted religion subjects, especially panels of the Madonna, such as the Madonna of the Magnificat, Madonna of the Pomegranate, Coronation of the Virgin, and Madonna and Child with Two Saints.

Renaissance Art



Giuliano de Medici 1478

Venus and Mars

The topic of this painting reflects the interest in classical themes.



Madonna of the Magnificat



Madonna of the Pomegranate



Renaissance Art



*The Madonna and
Child with an Angel*



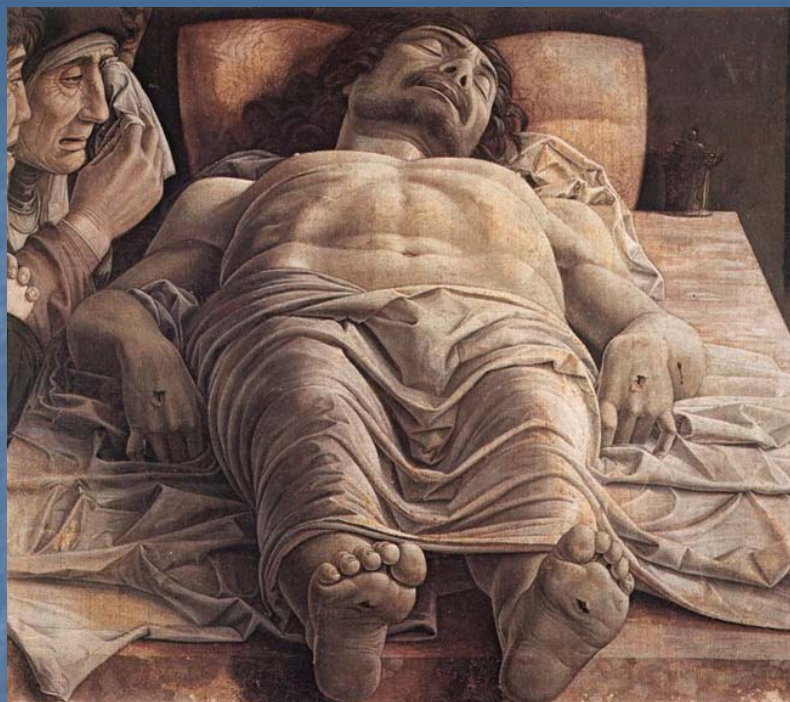
The Annunciation

Renaissance Art

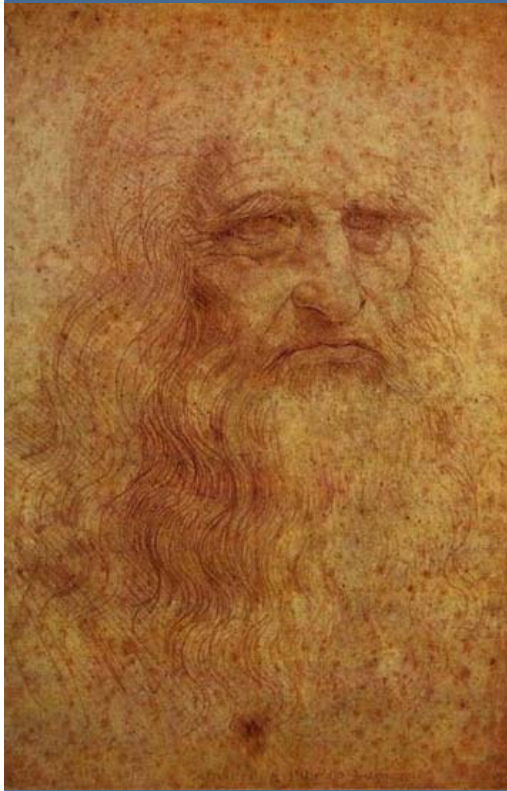
La Primavera



Lamentation over the Dead Christ Andrea Mantegna - 1490



Renaissance Art



Leonardo da Vinci

1452-1519

Florence

- *The epitome of the ideal Renaissance man, da Vinci excelled as a painter, sculptor, inventor, architect, and engineer.*

Drawings of da Vinci

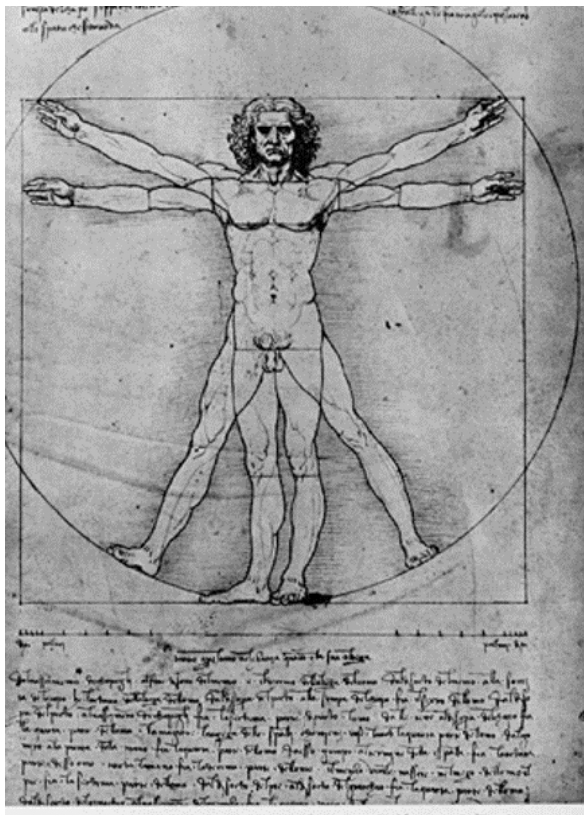


Embryo



Study of a woman's hand

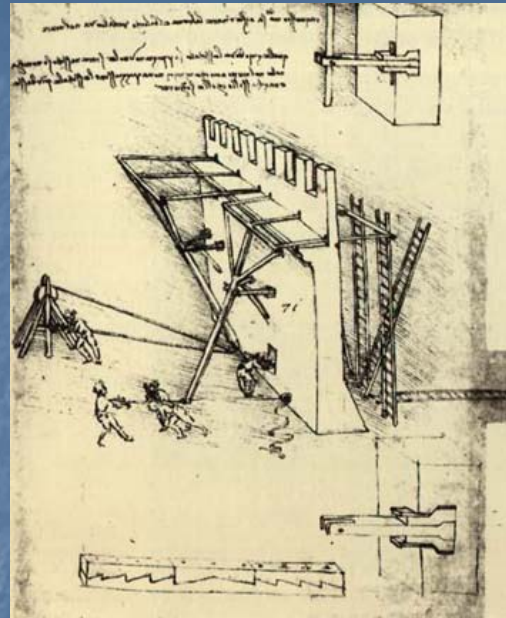
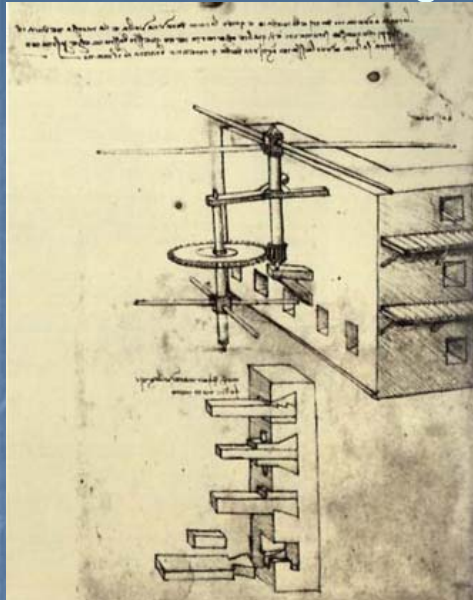
Renaissance Art



Vitruvian Man, Study of proportions

Renaissance Art

Siege defenses



Madonna Litta

Renaissance Art



Virgin of the Rocks

Leonardo da Vinci was particularly noted for his striking use of light and dark contrasts evident in this and the following paintings.

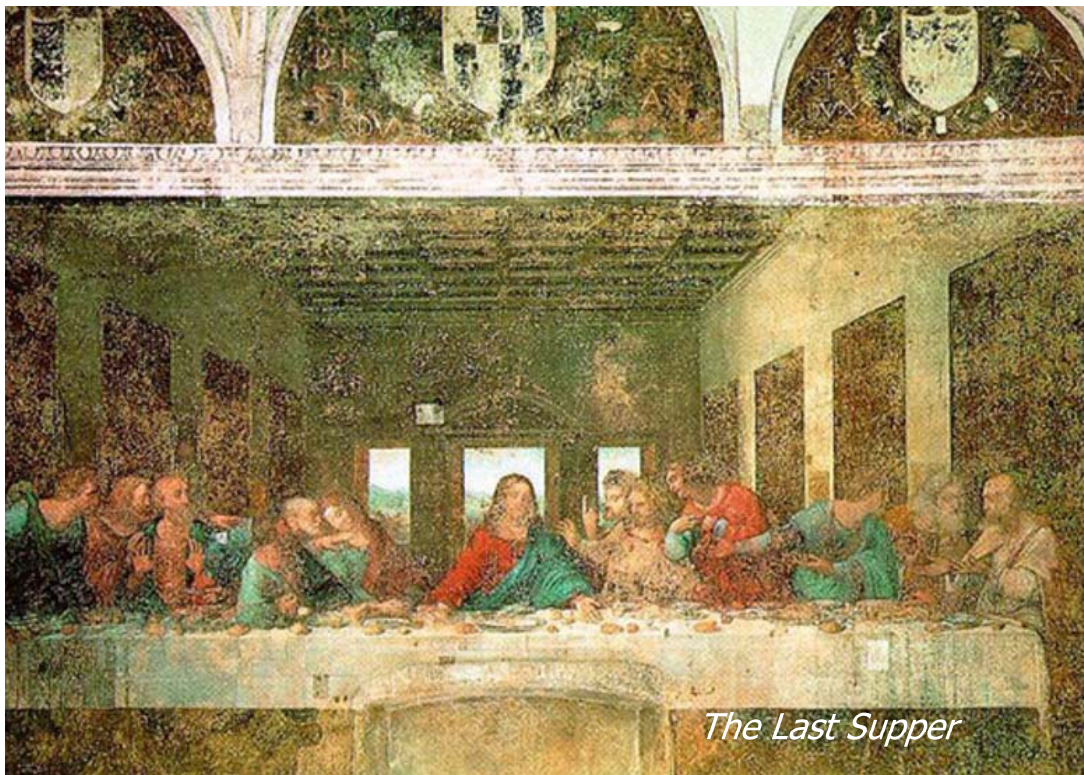
Mona Lisa



Renaissance Art



Lady with an ermine



The Last Supper

Renaissance Art

The Madonna of
the Carnation



Michelangelo
1475-1564

- A painter, sculptor, and architect, he also epitomized the ideal Renaissance man.
- Commissioned by the di Medici family to help beautify Florence
- Commissioned by Pope Julius II to work on the Sistine Chapel and his personal tomb

Renaissance Art



*The Holy Family with
Infant St. John the Baptist*



The Last Judgement
from the Sistine Chapel

Renaissance Art



Tomb of Pope Julius II
Rome



David

Renaissance Art



Pieta



Tomb of
Lorenzo de
Medici

Renaissance Art



Lorenzo de Medici
detail from tomb

Raphael

1483-1520

- Best known for his Madonnas and his large figure compositions in the Vatican in Rome



Renaissance Art



Madonna dell'Granduca
c. 1505



*The Small Cowper
Madonna*
c. 1505

Renaissance Art



Bindo Altoviti

The Entombment



Renaissance Art



*The Alba
Madonna*
c. 1511



*Pope Leo X
with 2
Cardinals*
c. 1517-18

Renaissance Art



Assumption of the Virgin

1518

Titian

Venice (1487 – 1576)

- Studied with both Gentile Bellini and Giovanni Bellini
- Noted for his skill at depicting human emotion and movement

Renaissance Art



Flora
c. 1515



*Bacchus and
Ariadre*
1524

Renaissance Art



*Christ Crowned
with Thorns*
c. 1542



*Portrait of Empress
Isabella of Spain* 1548

Northern Renaissance Art

Jan Van Eyck

1390- 1441

- Considered the greatest of the early Dutch Renaissance painters, he is particularly noted for his intricate detail.

Renaissance Art



The Betrothal of the Arnolfini
1434



Pieter Bruegel the Elder

1525-1569

- Dutch painter best known for his scenes of peasant life



Children's Games 1560



The Peasant Dance

Renaissance Art



Winter Landscape with a Birdtrap 1565

The Harvesters – Bruegel - 1565

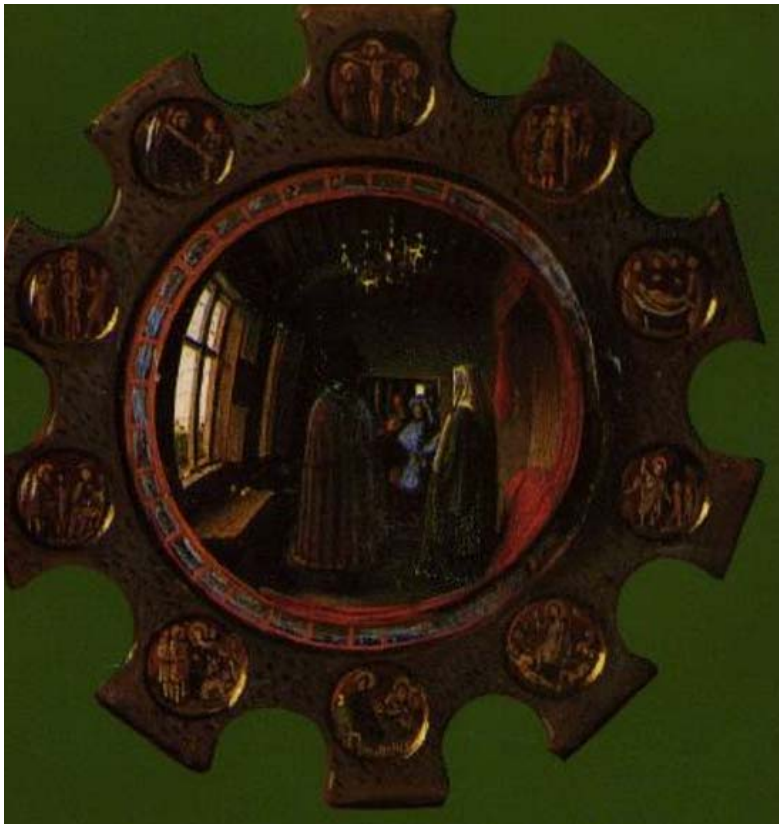


North of the Alps, the economy was dominated by agriculture

Renaissance Art

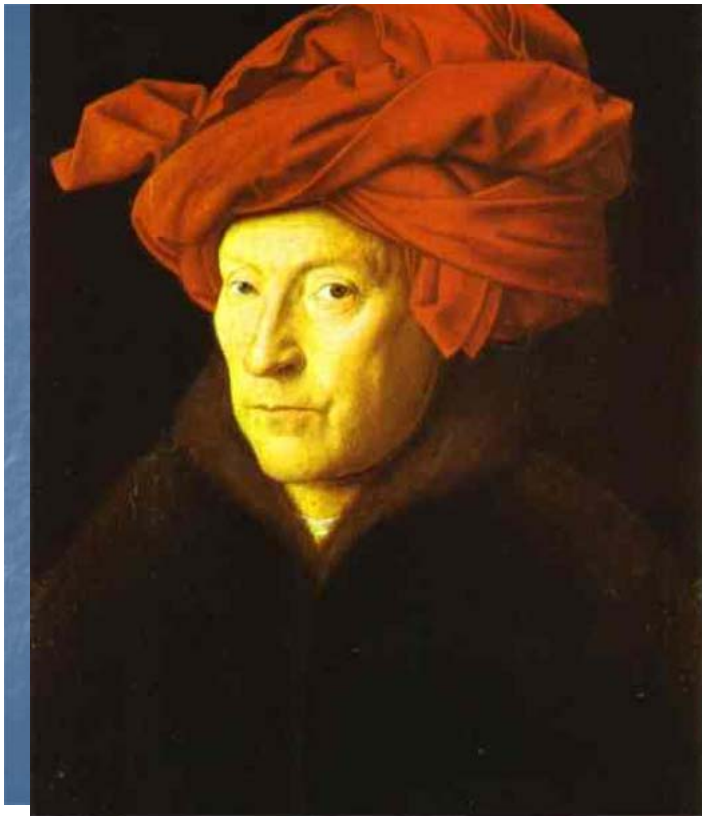


The Arnolfini Marriage
1434

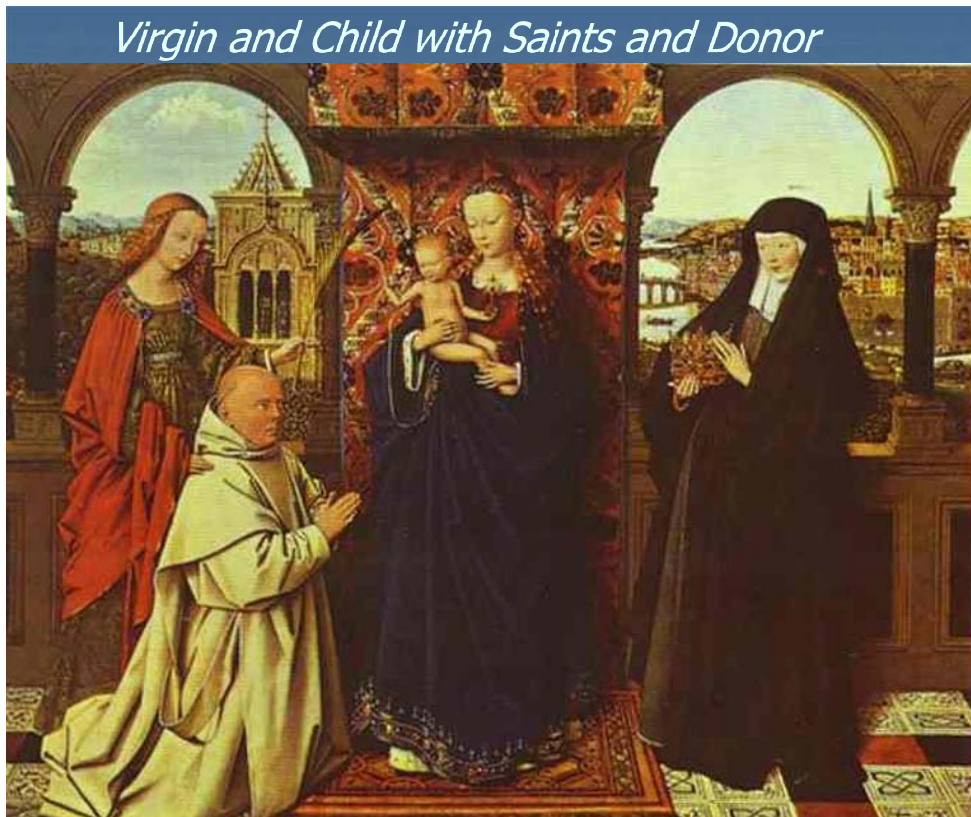


Close-up
of the
convex
mirror

Renaissance Art



*Man in a Red
Turban*
1433



Virgin and Child with Saints and Donor

Northern Humanism

- Due to the highly religious nature of the north, artists rarely portrayed full nudes and found much of classical art — repulsive



Self portrait – Albrecht Dürer, 1493

AP European History

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Renaissance Art